PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senators Show Their Preferences in the Discussion of the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

The Indian Appropriation Bill-Oklahoma Lands and Other Kindred Matters.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for any further correspondence in his department relating to the collection or rostponement of the payment of tax on distilled spirits.

The Chair laid before the Senate Mr. Plumb's resolution, offered yesterday, requesting the President to advise the Senate as to his views of the present status of the lands known as "Oklahoma lands." Owing to Mr. Plumb's absence Mr. Ingalls wished

it to go over till to-morrow. Mr. Vest offered a substitute for the resolution, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall communicate with the authoraties of the Creek and Seminole nations of Indians to ascertain upon what terms they will convey to the United States all their rights to the Oklahoma land. It then went

The Senate then took up the Inter State

Commerce bill. Mr. Coke said there was no amendment to the Senate bill that would accord with the theory on which the bill was founded would make it a practical measure. The House (or Resgan bill) was a conservative and practical measure. For that bill, Mr. Coke invoked the candid consideration of the Senate. He maintained that in its principal features it was simply a codification of common law. Under the common law common carriers were prohibited from charging unreasonable rates and discriminating against individuals, and were companies exercised a part of the sovereignty of a State by condemning land for their own uses. Such exercise was public trust, and the public were, therefore, entitled to know

all about railroad administration. Mr. McPherson inquired whether, if pool rates were reasonable, there would be any

need to prohibit pooling. Mr. Coke replied the courts of the State of New York had decided it to be an an illegal pool, composed of twelve poor canal men, who scraped together money enough to buy beats of their own; how, therefore, could a pool of forty great railroads, which now contralled the commerce of the country, be legs!? That pool, said Coke, with emphasis, has openly defied all power and authority of the State. [Applause in the galleries]

Messrs Morgan and Harrison asked why the bill was needed at all if the common law supplied a sufficient remedy.

Mr. Coke replied that the necessity for the bill was found in the fact that railroads denied the power of Congress to deal with the biestions involved. The people, he continued, some times did wrong, but give them a little time and they would remedy the wrongs they had inflicted. The "sober second thought" of the people wat the "per'fection of human wisdom." Mr. Coke took up the Senate bill in detail, and criticised its provisions. Eeach of the nine commissioners, he said, would have five States under his supervision. Could he hear one in ten of the cases coming before him? Should witnesses be brought from the remotest corners of the United States to get an "opinion" from a commissioner? The Reagan bill was a "people's" bill. Under it the questions at issue were to be examined by the Courts at the homes of citizens where the witnesses lived, and not at Washington, which might be 1,000 miles from the field of operations. Mr. Coke severely critised Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who, he said, after having asserted that the railroads were "establishing a despotism and that no spasmodic popular action could shake it off," was now advocating the conselodation or federation of all the railroads in the country under one head. In the days. of his impartiality, Adams saw the evils of a great rail way combination. Since he had got to be "cheek by jowl" with Jay Gould, he saw no harm in them. Mr. Coke insisted that the great railroad companies were the most lawless bodies with which the Government had ever had to deal, and the passage of the Resgan bill would, in his opinion, have greater moral effect on them than anything Congress could do. On the conclusion of Mr. Coke's remarks

a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. John Hamilton Evins, late Representative of Congress from South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the message was at once taken up, and Mr. Hampton offered a resolution fittingly expressing the sense of the Senate on the decease of Mr. Evins. Mr. Hampton, in offering the resolution, said the deceased gentleman had been a close and dear friend of his; that justice to his memory needed not the language of pangeyric, but the calmand sober language of truth. Mr. Hampton then paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of his friend.

Mr. Frye, who had served in the Fortysixth Congress with Evins, expressed in warm and feeling terms his high personal regard for him, and the hope that God may temper the heavy blow to his wife and chil-

Mr. Butler also spoke fittingly in eulogy of the deceased. The Senate then, on the motion of Mr. Butler, as a mark of respect to Mr. Evins, adjourned.

The House.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and allowing drawbacks on imported articles used in manufacturing exported tobacco. The report accompanying the bill states that for many years a large business has been done in the exportation of manufactured tobacco, and that at this time more than 10,000,000 pounds perannum of tobacco manufactured in the United States is exported for consumption in foreign countries. In the course of manufacturing this tobacco large quantities of sugar, licorice, paste rosin, alchol, and other articles are used, on which customs duties or internal revenue tax are levied and collected by the United S ates. The duties and taxes add so materially to the cost of manufacture that American manufacturers for export find them-selves at a great disadvantage in foreign markets in competition with manufacturers of other countries. The committee thinks it will be well to have American manufactured tobacco exported to foreign countries relieved from this burden, thus stimulating and increasing our foreign trade in this important article of manufacture.

Mr. Dibrell, from the Committee on Agri-

culture, reported the Agricultural Appro-The House then went in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill The bill was then read by sections for

amendments.

Mr. Burns moved to amend the paragraph appropriating \$45,000 for the payment of in-terest to the Creek Indians, by adding a proviso that no part of this sum shall be paid until the Creek Nation shall make and file an acceptance and ratification of the survey made under the treaty, and also a statement in writing releasing the United States from a seeming trust created by the treaty as to balf the lands sold to the United States by that treaty. (It is under this treaty that the Oklahoma lands were ceded to the United States.) The House, said Mr. Burns, had been told that a state of war existed at Oklahoma, and the settlers were now face to face with their destiny, that destiny being under the command of the United States Army. There could be no fair-minded man who would claim that this Oklahoma territor, was not subject to a trust created by the treaty by which it was added to United States. These settlers had not the right to go on the Oklahoma lands. He said this in the face of valued and esteemed constituencies, some of whom were desirous of going on these lands. He warned members of the committee that the blood which might be shed in that conflict would be on their heads if they besitated now and here to speak out loudly to people that they had no right to invade this Oklahoma country at this time. Let Congress compromise this matter and save threatened bloodshed. Let this amendment be adopted and a com-promise made. Why all this trouble and

commotion about 5,000 square miles embraced in the Oklahoma strip? Mr. Perkins contended that the Indians' title to the Oklahoma country had been ex-

Mr. Ellis made a point of order against the smendment, and it was sustained by the Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, offered an

amendment which provided that no part of the money shall be paid unless the Creek Nation shall, within twelve months, make and file in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance and ratification of the survey made and approved by the Department un-der the treaty of June 14, 1866 and the additional lands acquired by the United States surveys to be held by the United States under the provisions of the treaty. Adopted.

Mr. Burns moved to strike out the paraalso prohibited from pooling. Railroad graph, and in the course of his remarks declared that Oklahoma to-day was practically in the possession of the cattle companies. The land was covered with cattle as thickly as a carcass was with flies. Cattle covered every acre of it, to the exclusion of individual settlers. Let Congress investigate the subject, for on the settlement of the Oklahoma question dopended the blood of Amercan citizens. The motion to strike out was

In the discussion, which took somewhat of a convergational tone, between Holman and Ellis upon certain paragraphs of the bill, words of a warm nature passed between the two gentlemen which were not generally heard by the members. Holman had been making a five minute speech, when Ellis suggested that the remarks made by Heiman had been cogitated upon for some days, but that they should have been directed to a subsequent section,

Mr. Holman replied that the gentleman should be more truthful in estimating the time during which he (Holman) studied his speeches.

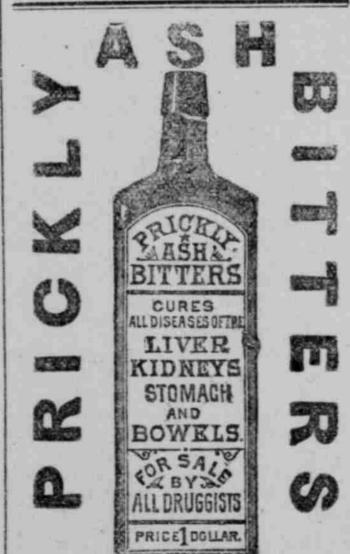
Mr. Ellis angrily retorted that he would permit no man to impugn his truth here or elsewhere, and if anyone did so he would hold him to his responsibility.

Mr. Holman retorted that he had heard

such language before, and it was the language of timidity. The matter here dropped. After concluding the consideration of twenty-one pages of the bill the committee rose, and public business having been suspended, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate resolutions relating to the death of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Eulogistic addresses upon the private life and public services of the deceased Senator were delivered by Chace, Spooner, Kelly, Poland, Morse and Keifer, and then the House, as an additional mark of respect for he memory of the deceased, adjournen.

"What is that row about in that house across the way?" "Why, the little boy has a severe attack of malarial fever and is delirious, and it takes father, mother and nurse to hold him in bed." "What fools these mertals be," the man said, as he carried over a box of Victoria Pills, and kindly pretented them to the fond parents. The boy got well.



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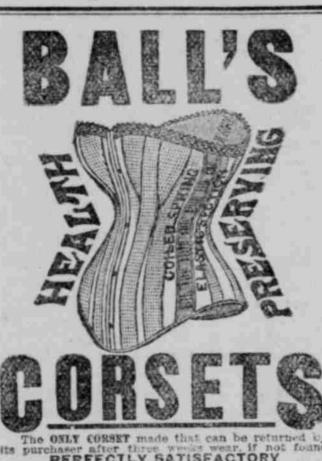
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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate scal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1885 Sell, at public auction, at the CPy Court-room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum herefustter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement and all costs, to-wit:

subdivision of Ingram Fletcher's addition to the city of Indianapolis. Marion County, Indiana, owned by William G. Cook, Receiver, against which is assessed the sum of twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents (\$23.56) for street improvement, in favor of J. D. Hoss & Co., contractors. ISAAC N. PATTIS IN, City Treasurer.

Lot No. Seventy-three (73) in Ingram Fletcher's

Indianapolis, Ind., January 8th, 1885.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directe i by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, and ana, and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1985,

Sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as as-sessed against such premises for street improvement and all costs, to-wit: Lot No. one (1) in Ingram Fietcher's subdivision of Ingram Fletcher's Oak Hill addition in the city of Indianapolis. Marlon County, Indiana, owned by Joseph Noble, against which is assessed the sum of sixty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$61.58) for street improvement, in favor of

ISAAU N. PATTISON, City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., January 22, 1885,

seob D. Hoss & Co., contractors.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city; I will on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885. sell, at (public auction, at the City Cour: Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o clock p. m., of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter a med as assessed against such premises for street

improvement and all costs, to-wit:
Ten (10) feet north side of lot No, ninety-lour
(34) in Davidson's second addition in the city of indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, owned by Frank McWhinney, against which is assessed the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2,56) for street improvement, in favor of Hanway & Cooper, con-ISAAC N. PATTISON,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., January 22, 1885.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duty attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

Sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, be tween the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as asessed against such premises for street improvement and all costs, to-wit: Lot No, six (6) in Reese. Cole & Co.'s subdivision of A. E. Fletcher's fourth addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, owned by Milda and Warren Laird, against which is assessed the sum of twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents (827.96) for street improvement, in favor of J. D.

Hoss & Con contractors. ISAAC N. PATTISON, City Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22, 1885,

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF CITY CIVIL ENGINEER. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1885. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis on Monday evening, Febuary 2, 1885, as follows, to-wit:

No. 4.-(8. O. 91, 1884.) For grading and graveling Beecher street and sidewalks, from Shelby street to the first street cast of Shelby street. That Beecher street and sidewalks, from Snelb street to the first street east of 8 m loy street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following grade, to-wit: Beginning at the east line of Shelby street, and running to station s plus 10 feet, the west line of the first street east o Shelby street on an ascending grade of .35 of s foot per hundred feet, and the roadway graveled to a width of twenty (20) feet, and to a depth of fifteen (15) inches, in the center sloping to five (5 inches at the sides, with the best quality of raked Pleasant Run gravel. The side walks to be graded to a watth of six (6) feet and eight (8) inches, and to a depth of eight (8) inches, with the best quality of creek gravel

All work to be done according to plans on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer, and to his en-

No. 5.—(S O. 129, 1884.) For grading and graveling the first alley north of Third street from West street to the first alley west of West street. That the first alley north of Third street from West street to the first alley west of West street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer on the following grade to-wit: Begin-ning at West street and running to station 1 plus 50 feet on an ascending grade of .50 of a foot per hundred feet, and graveled to its full width with the best quality of raked river or Fall Creek gravel. Gravel to be spread to a depth of ten (10)

All work to be done according to plans on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer and to his en-No. 6 .- (8, O. 145, 1884.) For grading and graveling the first alley south of St. Joseph street, from Illinois street to the first alley east of Illinois

That the first alley south of St. Joseph street. from Plinois street to the first alley east of Illinois street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following grade, to-wir: Beginning at station zero, the east line of Illinois street, and running to station 2 plus 10 cet, the west line of the first alley east of Illinois street, on an ascending grade of .25 of a foot per hundred feet, and graveled full width fifteen (15) feet with the best quality of raked river or Fall Creek gravel to a depth of ten (10) inches. All work to be done according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Civil

Engineer, and to his entire satisfaction. No. 7-(S. O. 147, 1884.) For grading and paving with brick the south sidewark of Brookside avenue, from Clifford avenue to Omer street, That the south sidewalk of Broodside avenue. from Clifford avenue to Omer street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer on the following grade, to wit:

Beginning at Clifford avenue and running to

station four (4) plus eight (8) feet, the south linof Omer street, on a regular ascending grade of forty-four (.44) of a foot per hundred feet, and six (6) feet of the inner portion thereof paved with the best quality of smooth, hard-burned paving brick, placed upon eight (8) inches of sand, curb to be formed at the sides and ends of said pavement by placing brick on their longest edge, brick, when laid, to be brought to a smooth surface by a paver's ramer and heavy plank. Pavement, when laid, to be unished with a half-inch coat of screened sand. The lawns to be a width of five (5) feet outside of the brick walk, to be smoothly dressed up with d carth and left perfectly smooth, and to a reight of the pavement. All work to be done to the entire satisfaction

The City Civil Engineer and according to plans on file in bis office No. 8.-(8. O. 149, 1884). For grading and graveling the first alley south of Brookside avenue and Omer street, from Clifford avenue to its eastern

That the first alley south of Brookside avenuee and Omer street, from Clifford avenue to its eastrn terminus, be graded according to stakes set by to wit: Beginning at the north line of Clifford avenue and running to station 6, plus 10 feet, the eastern terminus of said alley, on an ascending grade of 40 of a foot per hundred feet, and graveled to its full width with the best quality of raked river or Fall Creek gravel, and spread to a uniform depth of ten (10) inches. The sides of said alley in all fills to be banked up to a height

All work to be done secording to plans on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer, and in all respects to his entire satisfaction.

No. 9, 1885—For painting Shelby and Olive.
streets bridges over Pleasant Run, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer in specification Record No. 1, page 112. No. 10.—(S. O. 77, 1884). For grading and bowldering the roadway of Alabama street, from Pogue's Run to the C. I., St. L. and C. Railroad

That the readway of Alabama street, from Pegue's Run to the C., L. St. L. and C. Railroad tracks, be graded according to the stakes set by the City Civil Engineer on the following grade, to wit: Beginning at station zero, Pogue's Run, and running to station 3, the C. I., St. L. and C. Railroad tracks, on an ascending grade of 53 of a foot per hundred feet, and bowldered full width, sixty (60) feet, with the best quality of bowlders, placed upon twelve (12) inches of bank sand, no howlders to be used whose greatest diameter is more than ten (10) nor less than four (4) inches: bowlders to be rammed three times and left un covered until approved by the engineer, and then finished with a two (2) inch coat of sand.

All work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer. The Common Council and Board of Aldermen reserve the right to reject any and all proposals for the above work. Prices of bid must be written out in full and no erasures made. S. B. SHEARER.

City Civil Engineer.

Sale for Street Improvement. sy virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1885, sell at public | suction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be ne-cessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as as-sessed against such premises for street improvement and all costs, to-wit: Ten (10) feet the north side of lot number fiftynine (59) in Davidson's second addition in the City of Indianapolis, Marlon County. Indiana, owned by Daniel Sullivan, against which is assessed the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for street improvement, in favor of Han-

way & Cooper, contractors ISAAC N. PATTISON, TO City Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind. January 21d, 1885.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by

the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, JANUARY S1st, 1885,

Sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a, m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as as-

ment and all costs, to-wit: Lot No. Three (3), in Francis' subdivision of A E. Fletcher's Fourth addition in the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, owned by John W. Dittemore, against which is assessed the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty-four cents (\$27.44) for street improvement, in favor of J. D. Hose & Co., contractors. ISAAC N. PATTISON,

Indianapolis, Ind., January 8th, 1885.

retarded growth or shrinkage overcome by a new method as unfailing as physical laws can be. Gives robust and hardy vigor and admirable physique by building up the wasted tissues and concentrating nourishment to weakest portions. Full strength, development, and functions given to every crean of the body. Effects shown within a day. to every crean of the budy. Effects shown within a day.

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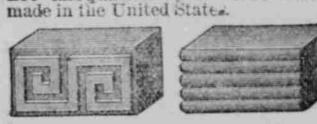
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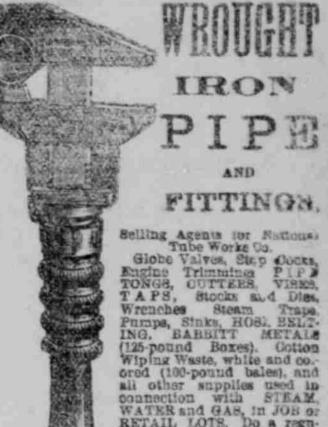
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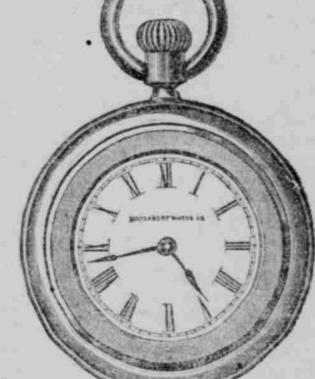


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